NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1872.

Vol. XXXII No. 9,692.

FOREIGN NEWS

ELECTION OF A PRESUDENT OF THE CORTES—
STATE OF THE INSURRECTION—MARSHAL SERRANO TO B A APPOINTED GENERALISSIMO. MADRID, Priday, April 26, 1872.

Senor Ros as, the nominee of the Ministerialists, has been ejected President of the Cortes by a large majority. The other officers chosen by the Cortes are ale SW Perfers of the Government. Zorrilla, Moret, and King. The circumstance is regarded as of much import-

on Carlos, the revolution will be successful.

A company of 22 gendarmes attacked and dispersed a band of Carlists, 200 in number, in the province of Valgents actually in the field is 8,000.

DEPARTURE OF DON CARLOS FROM GENEVA. PARIS, Friday, April 26, 1872.

It is now positively stated on the best euthority that Don Carlos left Geneva in disguise on the night of the 24th inst. Should be be captured in Spain arms in his hands, he will be shot. He cannot yet have reached the Spanish frontier.

GREAT BRITAIN.

INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS-ENTERTAIN-MENT OF THE ATALANTA CREW-RELEASE OF THE TICHEORNE CLAIMANT ON BAIL.

LONDON, Friday, April 26, 1872. In the House of Lords to-night the Earl of Car sarvon asked whether the Government intended to derray any portion of the expenses in connection with tion. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Junior Lord of Treasury, replied that an application for the assist ance of the Government had been made, but had been d, as it would furnish a bad precedent to make

In the House of Commons, Mr. Trevelyan, member for Hawick, moved that householders, residing outside Parliamentary boroughs, he given the franchise, and Fawcett seconded the motion. Mr. Gladstone and

a Rowing Club, who subsequently escorted their ve evidence of their desire to accord the strangers : the release on bail of the Tichborne claimant having been complied with, he has been set at liberty.

ITALY.

THE ERUPTION ON MOUNT VESUVIUS-OPENING OF A FRESH CRATER-LOSS OF LIFE.

NAPLES, Friday, April 26, 1872. A fresh crater opened in Vesuvius to-day. The ashes and lava threaten the villages on the mountain sale, and the inhabitants are removing their house grand and terrible beyond description. The thes at times shoot up to a great hight, and masses of rock are elected with earthquake shocks which are dis time by felt to this city. EOME, Friday, April 26, 1872.

At the sitting of the Champer of Deputies this evening, Minister Lapza read a dispatch, dated Naples, this afternoon, saying: "The cruption of Vesuvius is increasing and becoming more serious. Two hundred per sons have been burned by the lava. Flames burst from Greco is in danger of destruction; the people are flying from the town. Temporary provision is made for them LONDON, Friday, April 26, 1872.

Rumors of a terrible disaster near Mount Vesuvius are current in this city. The reports are that, of a number of persons whose corresity led them too near the volcano, to were killed and wounded by a shower of lava.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN THE RED RIVER COUNTRY. TORONTO, Out., April 26 .- Further letters from Shabondawin, in the Red River country, state that gold and silver discoveries of considerable magnitude sold and silver discoveries of considerable magnitude have been made, and a number of experts are going timere. Mr. McKellar, one of the oldest explorers of the Lake Superior region, pronounces the mines very rich, and is of winton that the silver discoveries will go far to echipse the Silver Isiet mines. Dispatches from Fort Gerry state that a party of French half-breeds, about six in number, went up Red River, armed, to prevent (constants from rating down timber, cut by a special permat from the Dominion officials here. The half-breeds permit from the Dominion officials here. The half-brees say the timber was cut on lands which they have take up under the half-breed grant. There is immines danger of a collision on the opening of navigation.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 26 .- The annual re-Parliament last evening, shows the general condition of the fisheries under the Dominion during the past year, especially in Neva-Scotia. The actual value of the pro-

especially in New-Scotia. The actual value of the prodace of the fisheries for the purpose of trade is
\$5.752.000, being an excess over that of the preceding
year of \$298,600. It is estimated that the quantity consumed for domestic use is \$6.00,000 worth.
The amount of capital thus engaged is estimated at
\$15.000,000. The number of persons employed is about
\$6.000. The number of persons employed is about
\$6.000. In making comparisons of total values it must be
bone in mind that the prices of certain kinds of fish
ruled touch lower in 1871 than in 1870. Mackerel, in 1870,
was rated at \$12 to \$18 per barrel for the cheaper grades,
and in 1871 only \$4 to \$5. The actual quantity taken was
about three times greater in the latter year than in the
former. The total value is actually less.
The chery collections, such as fishing rents, licenses,
fres, fines, &c., during the last fiscal year, amounted to
\$124.000. The expenditure for the same period was
\$15.000. The whole expense of the marine police amounts
to \$800.000. The usual instructions under which the
efficers commanding the Canadian crussers have acted in
the mast season differ somewhat from those issued for
their guidance during previous seasons.
The conformity with the expressed wish of Her Majesty's
Government, fishing vessels belonging to United States
critizens are subject to molestation or selzure solely for
twent faming within the three miles limits. Several

Government, Issuing vessels belonging to United States citizens are subject to molestation or seizure solely for their fishing within the three miles limits. Several ciaims of Canada, in respect to a definition of her various tays, by heading boundary, and her right to exclude all foreign vessels from her ports and harbors for batt supplies, &c., incident to fishing, were put in abeyance.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF A PROMINENT CUBAN. HAVANA, April 26 .- Dr. Emilio Loaces, a brother of Antonio Loaces, with 20 others who were with Tenucio Agramonte since the outbreak of the insurred

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is said that the Peninsular Navigation Com

gany is going to establish a new harbor at Venice The Pope has been persuaded to fill up the Tacancies in the College of Cardinals, which now number ewenty-six or twenty-seven. Archbishop Manning mentioned among the likely recipients of the Cardinal's hat. Foreign ministers at Rome are said to be anxious that the conclave for the election of a new Pope should, when necessary, be held in Rome, but the Cardinals would prefer to hold it in France, or Austria, or even in the island of Malta.

A meeting was held at Nottingham, on April 12, to sympathize with the Tichborne claimant. The chairman, a Mr. Legge, said that though the claimant was in Newcate, with all the wealth and influence of the

The English farmers are at last recognizing the importance of the strike of agricultural inborers held at Cambridge on April 13, and, after a great deal of discussion, the following resolution was carried unantdiscussion, the following resolution was carried unanimously: "That this meeting views with extreme regret the acitation that has been attempted by persons unconnected and unasquainted with agricultural subjects, with the object of implanting discontent in the mind of the agricultural laborer; and that, in the opinion of this meeting, such agitation is not calculated to promote the interests either of the employer or the employed, whose welfare must depend on the universal laws of supply and demand."

The London Telegraph of the 16th inst. thus evinced its appreciation of the awkward position created by the nature of the American case; "The Ill-advised insertion," it said, " of a claim for indirect damages in the American case has placed Gen. Grant's Administrathe American case has placed Gen. Grant's Administration in an awkward dilemma. If they withdraw the
claims after a formal espousal of them, they lay themselves open to the charge of having sacrificed the
national rights and interests; if they insist upon the retention of the claims, and thus cause the Washington
Treaty to come to nothing, they are exposed to the accusation of having thrown away an arrangement to the
successful carrying out of which great importance is attached in the States. It is obvious, therefore, that the
President must naturally be disinclined to precipitate
an issue which might afford the Cincinnati Convention a
plausible ground of action."

In giving audience to a large body of forelessed all the nations represented, recommending them to the prayers of Catholics. His Holiness praised the French Catholics who have shown themselves too intolerant, to use more gentleness. He also said, "I bless erant, to use more gentleness. He also said, "I bless poor Italy, who is not free. Is she not bound in chains by this contribution of blood that is asked from her by the service in the army ! I pray for Germany, now subjugated and divided by an anti-Catholic and ambitious spirit, that she may remain firm and constant. Let us pray to the Almighty to give strength to the German lishops, that they may uphold the rights of God, the Church, and society. Let us pray for the conversion of the fools who call themselves old, because they reintroduce old errors. Let us pray for Austria, who stands much in need of our prayers. I bless the Catholics of Ireland, Poland, and Holland, and the Catholics of America."

There has been a split in the International society, and a number of the members have seceded from t. These held a meeting at a tavera in Leicester-square, onden, on April 14, to protest against the unconstitu ional conduct in the management of the Society. M. tional conduct in the management of the Society. M. Richarde, one of the French Communists, took the chair, and a long list of resolutions was submitted. The charges made in the speeches embraced alleged dictatorial and manting conduct, collections of money from the working classes, and the want of proper accounts for a period of six years. There were also protests against the by-laws, by which members are to be sworn not to subscribe or belong to any other Democratic association but the Internationals, and charges against members for resorting to unfair proceedings to get themselves elected as pair secretaries or delegates to various meetings. Several of the seconding members of the British section concluded by declaring that they had no idea before they joined that a society could exist in England where suca tyranical laws could be attempted to be imposed by one man ever another.

Referring to Mr. Gladstone's promise to lay the British Counter Case and the explanatory note acdon News of the 26th inst. said: "The confidence of the country in the resolution of the Government to yield no lot or tittle of the extravagant claims of the American doubts did ever sleep." The London Times of the same day adopted this builying tone: "We do not suppose day adopted this builving tone: "We do not suppose that the Ministry would, under any circumstances, allow the Tribunal of Arbitrators to proceed to judgment on the uncorrected and unreformed American case; but we can easily understand how, in the absence of definite warning, the United States Government might hold out till it was too late, and then turn round and declare that if they had thought the English Ministry would have been inflexible they would have given way rather than that the Arbitration should lapse. Lord Russell's address to the Crown, praying that instructions be given to suspend all further proceedings under the arbitration if the indirect claims be not withdrawn, will prevent any such mismaderstanding. We are all agreed in this purpose. The Ministry, if they be wise, will gladly accept an instruction which must greatly strengtion them in maintaining their attitude toward the Government of the United States."

THE MURDER OF THE SIGNERS OF CASS COUNTY

Sr. Louis, April 26.-A special dispatch from Kansas City gives the details of the brutal murder of Steverson, Cline, and Dutro, on the railroad train, near Rolden, Mo., Wednesday. After the train stopped, four of the mob mounted the locemotive and guarded the engineer with drawn revolvers. The train was then sur, rounded, and Cline and Stevenson were called out. Cline peared, and, after some words regarding his connec was riddled with bullets, and his body thrown by the side track. Several of the crowd emptied their revolvers into his mangled body. Stevenson was in the baggage-car, and had barred the doors against the mob; but the mob broke in the doors with a log of wood, and poured a volley into the body of the Judge, killing him instantly, Stevenson's body was dragged out and laid beside that of Cline. Dutro, who was in a passenger-car, was mortally wounded. The train was then allowed to start, but was immediately signaled to stop. The dying man, Dutro, was then dragged from the coach and thrown down near the dead bodies of Cline and Stevenson. A report reached Kausas City, last night, that Judge Forsyth, another of the County Justices, had been shot, and his body hanced to a tree. Great excitement prevails throughout the county, and fears are felt that others will be murdered. The perpetrators of this massacre claim that they have 1,000 men in their organization.

Gov. Brown will issue a proclamation, to-morrow, calling on the armed organization in Cass County (the members of which murdered Judge Stevenson and Messrs. Cline and Datoo, on the railroad train at Gunn City, on Wednesday last) to disperse and disarm, and abstain from any further acts of violence; also enjohing upon the people of Cass and the adjacent counties to aid in bringing to justice all who have violated the law.

Holden, Mo., April 26.—The greatest excitement pre-

HOLDEN, Mo., April 26.-The greatest excitement pre vails here to-night on account of the repeated threats of the mob in Cass County. Signals of suspicious characters have been seen within a few miles of the town, and it is not known what moment there may be an attack.

SIX PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH. ALBANY, N. Y., April 26 .- A shocking affair occurred in the town of New-Scotland this morning. A family, consisting of Mr. Volmer, his wife and five children, Volmer's mother, and his wife's step-father, oc cupied a two-story building, which took fire. Volmer, his wife, and one child, who occupied the first floor, escaped, but all the others perished in the flames. A few days since, the old gentleman, Mrs. Volmer's step-father, came to this city and drew out of a savings bank some \$500 or \$400, which he had kept on deposit, intending, it is said, to take the money and proceed with it to Wisconsin at an early day. When the fire reached the second story the old gentleman, in his anxiety to save his money, kept back the others in the room with him, and would not permit them to open the window and jump to the ground. cupied a two-story building, which took fire. Volmer

FIRE IN THE SHAWANGUNK MOUNTAINS. CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., April 26 .- Addigunk Mountains from Ellenville says, that a large fire is now raging in the mountains just south of that village now raging in the mountains just south of that village. To-night it is raging with unabated violence, and its spread is apprehended. The fire is supposed to have been caused by sparks from a locomotive on the New-York and Oswego Railroad. The air in this city and vicinity is densely filled with smoke from the burning woods. Gale & Chamberlin lost about 360 cords of wood.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD. St. Louis, April 26.-The triennial session

of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod commenced here to-day. Nearly all the States of the Union and Canada were represented, making the largest meeting ever held. The Eev. Prof. C. F. Walther is President. The day was devoted to religious exercises, and to-morrow the regular business of the Synod will commence.

TWO EXPLOSIONS.

A small steam cylinder in John Stearns's silk nanufactory, No. 213 East Forty-second-st., exploded yesterday, and severely scalded Joseph Brabbin of Second-ave. and Forty-third-st., and Sophia Jansen, age

16, of No. 741 Third-ave.

A gasoine lamp exploded last evening in the basement of No. 282 Eighth-ave., severely burning Elizabeth Naikie about the arms and body. THE WISCONSIN LIQUOR LAW. MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 26.-The State

liquor law recently passed has been declared void as far

the City of Milwaukee is concerned, on account of a

license granted this city under the Excise law which has never be at repealed. It is rumored that other cities in the State enjoy the same privilege.

MR. KINGSLEY'S BRIDGE.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE FRAUDS OF THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY DEMANDED BY THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY-MEMORIAL TO THE

The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty, in further vigorous prosecution of the corrupt Ring of that city, has memorialized the Legislature to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of the East River Bridge Company, and it is rumored that the Grand Jury which is for May will also be requested to look into the affairs and accounts of the Company, and of Mr. Kingsley's several partners. The Committee have evidence, it is reported, that more than \$300,000 has gone to the several firms in which the various members of the Bridge Ring are interested. The following is the memorial of the Committee of Fifty to the Legislature:

CHAMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY, }
No. 367 Puiton-st., Brooklyn, April 25, 1872. }
rable the Schale and Assembly of the State of

evening of April 24, 1872, the following preamote and
was adopted:
Whereas, William C. Kingsley, signing himself "General Superintendent of the New York Bridge Company,"
in a reply, bearing date April 15, 1872, to a report of this
Committee, did assert "that he was out of pocket more
than a quarter of a million before a blow had been
struck" on the Brooklyn Bridge; and
Whereas, The said Kingsley did imply, in said communication, and has since stated that a large portion of said
sum was expended in procuring the assent of Congress
and of the Legislature of this State to the act incorporating said Bridge Company; and

sum was expended in procuring the assent of Congress and of the Legislature of this State to the act incorporating said Bridge Company; and

Whereas, The interest of the people of the Cities of Brooklyn and New-York require that the means which have been used to obtain such legislation, should be discovered and made public; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Legislature, from the County of Kings, be requested to secure the appointment of a Committee, to sit during the recess of the Legislature, to investigate the facts in reference to the means which have been used to obtain the passage of the acts of the Legislature for the incorporation of the New-York Bridge Company," and the assent of Congress to the building of the bridge; and to report the result of such investigation at the next session of the Legislature; and that said Committee be clothed with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses and take testimony in the matter; and that the said Committee be also empowered to examine and take testimony in relation to such of the affairs and transactions of the Board of Water and Sewerage, and other Commissions of the City of Brooklyn, as shall be furnished for investigation to such Legislative Committee by this Committee of Fifty.

And we, the said Committee of Fifty, therefore carnestly memorialize your homorable body that an Investigating Committee, with powers as defined in the foregoing resolution, to sit during the recess of the Legislature, may be appointed before the adjournment of your homorable body. By order of the Excentive Committee,

THE GARRABRANT MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Libbie Garrabrant for the murder of Ransom F. Barroughs by, poisoning, was continued, yesterday, at Paterson, N. J., in the Passaic County Court of Oyer and Terminer. Dr. Quin, the Coroner, when first seen by him was frozen. He ascertained that Burroughs had not been seen within three weeks, and during that time Libbie Garrabrant had been frequently in the house. In regard to the note in Burroughs's ecustomed to write for the deceased, and she wrote at

pecket, it was ascertained that the prisoner was accustomed to write for the deceased, and she wrote at the dictation of the Coroner. Herhandwriting resembled that of the note, and the prisoner, with a companion, Kate Boyd, was held as a winess.

An argument will be had to determine the admissibility of the evidence taken during the examination. The cross-examination of this and the succeeding witness was for the purpose of proving that the examination at the inquest had not been properly held; that the prisoner was allowed neither counsel nor advice, but was sharply questioned; and that every effort was made to entrap her into telling contradictory stories and into acknowledging her guilt. The Coroner admirted that the prisoner had not been warned that her testimony might be used against her. James Hand, the Coroner's clerk, corroborated the previous testimony. The procention effered to prove by this witness, as an expert, that the note found on Burroughs and that written by the same person. The defense objected, and argument will be heard this morning. The Court then admitted in evidence the note found upon the deceased, and also the paper marked "Poison-arsenic." Prof. R. Ogten Doremus of New-York presented a report of a chemical analysis made by him, showing that distinct traces of arsenic were found in Burroughs's stomach and intestines. Adjourned.

A gang of New-York pickpockets plied their Paterson, at the Eric Railroad depot in Jersey City \$1,500 stolen. E. J. Eggelin of Hoboken lost a check for \$90, \$26 in currency, and a coupon of a Government bond. followed the thieves to this side, and accosting one of them, named George Munson, demanded the return of his property. Detective Butts of the Eric Railway seized the thief, and was knocked down by him. The thief attempted to escape, but ran into the arms of Patrolman Graham, and was locked up in the Chambersest. Police-Station. John Keefe, alias "Jehnny the Greek," was arrested yesterday, and both prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters, and there recognized as notorious pickpockets and members of the gang that was employed in robbing the passengers of the Paterson train. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs to await a requisition from New-Jersey.

Wm. Davis, alias Dougherty, alias "Big Dock," and James Munday, alias James Smith, both well-known pickpockets, were captured early yesterday in Stewart & Corbett's hobby-horse manufactory, No. 214 East Twenty-sixth-st. They were committed by Justice Shandley.

Shandley.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, James
Clark was field for trial by Justice Scott for picking
Denis Smith's pocket of tria in a Second-ave, car on
Thursday evening.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN FRAUDS. The Methodist Book Committee met again resterday, all the members being present. The report of Mr. Kilbreth, an expert who had been appointed to examine the books, was presented, confirming, it is said, the charges of trauds in the Binding Department. The

not until the General Conference comes to pass upon it AN ACCIDENTAL DEATH Patrick Sullivan of No. 369 Third-ave., while suffering from fever and ague last evening, took poison

report will not be made public at present, and probably

MRS. SHERMAN CONVICTED NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 26 .- Mrs. Sherman was convicted this morning of murder in the second degree, and will be sentenced to the State Prison for life.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK Fleetwood Park, Friday, April 26, Sweepstakes, \$500, mile heats, best 1 in 5, in harness and wagon.

P. Manee's r. g. Meter, to wagon.

P. Manee's r. g. Meter, to wagon.

1 1 1

B. Mace's b. in Topsey, in harness.

Time—2:334, 2:35, 2:394.

Same day—Match \$100, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.

P. Manee's g. m. Jennie B.

W. Northrop's b. g. Gen. Picton.

Time—2:504, 3:07, 3:02.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

... The planing-mill of Hartzell, Schelden & Co., llentown, Penn., was burned yesterday. The Austrian and Hungarian Governments An oil train on the Hudson River Railroad took

...Johann Strauss leaves Vienna shortly for Boston, where he will conduct some of the musical performances at the Particular. The grist and saw mills of Cook Brothers, situ-Nash's Creek, near Morrisburg, Canada, were burned yesterlay. 610,000: insurance, \$3,000.

...The great Scotch orator, the Rev. Thomas toberts, and State lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of canagirania, died in Philadelphia yesteriay.

...The Troy Base Ball Club and the Mansfields of fiddletown, Conn., played a championship game at Troy yesterday core as follows: Troys, 10; Mansfields nothing. The winners carned 8 mass.

...Admiral Alden, commanding the American visited the Marrelles Bonne yesterday, and was received with disshed honors by the members of the Chamber of Commerce and of the leading citizena. or the resoning cuisess.

Dr. J. M. Da Costa, the well-known medical, has been elected Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medical College in Philadelpha, to all the place made by the death of Prof. Sam'l H. Dickson.

vacant by the death of Prof. San'l H. Dickson.

A fire in Peoria, Ill., on Thursday, destroyed the Central City Elevator, owned by Dobblus and McClure. Loss. \$25,000; insurance. \$17,000. There were about 20,000 bushels of grain in the elevator, owned by different commission firms there, which is believed to be fully insured.

WASHINGTON.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION-OPINIONS OF LEADING DIPLOMATISTS-SYMPTOMS OF PREPARATIONS FOR RETREAT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 26 .- The leading article in THE TRIBUNE, to-day, on the attitude of the Administration in regard to the claims for indirect damages, coupled with the fact that it is believed ere that the British Ministry will be obliged to lay the correspondence on the subject, in-cluding Secretary Fish's last letter to Lord Granville, which will reach London to-morrow or Sunday, before Parliament, has caused considerable stir among the diplomatists of Washington, this afternoon and evening. It has several days been suspected that Mr. Fish would attempt to save the Treaty by giving the British Government private assurances that the United States does not expect or even desire that any award shall be made for our indirect claims, and it has before been hinted that his last letter to Granville contained something to this effect. This suspicion has been strengthened by a chance remark dropped yesterday by one of the best informed diplomatists in Washington. He said that the Administration would receive a severer blow next week than any it has yet encountered. When asked what he meant, if he referred to Cincinnati, he replied :

"No, though it will receive injuries from Cincinnati from which it will not recover. But I refer to the British Parliament and our claims for indirect damages. The opposition there will be sure to demand an explanation of this matter from the ministry. The excuse given the last time was, that it would be impreper to make such explanation until an answer was received to Granville's note of March 20. That answer will be in their hands early next week, and Gladstone and Gran-ville will be unable to put off the discussion any longer. an address to the Crown for the suspension of proceedneva tribunal, until the United States withdraw their claims for indirect damages, and the Ministry, in Mr. Fish's last letter. That letter will show a most absition, that the Administration which placed us there

Another significant straw is the recent declaration of a Cabinet officer, almost in the very words said to have been u in Secretary Fish's dispatch to self and not as a member of the Administration, he believed that our Government had taken the only course possible in presenting our claims for indirect damages in our Case. At the same time, he hoped that no award would be made on them. He saw this, having in view especially the future interests of our own land. The United States, he said, was to be the great neutral nation of the future, and with our great extent of coast and adventuresome people, it would be a sorry day for us as a nation when a high tribunal, like that at Geneva, decided that a neutral nation was responsible for indirect damages arising from the acts cruisers which escape from her shores. The few millions which a favorable award would bring us now and that Secretary Fish has conveyed to the Britist

THE TARIFF BILL.

MR. FINKELNBURG'S DEFENSE OF HIS BILL-GENERAL APPEAL FOR COMPROMISE. 16-Y TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 26 .- At about 3 o'clock, to-day, the Tariff debate was opened in the House, under an arrangement that general speech-making, under the one-hour rule, is to continue until Thursday of next five-minute discussion will begin. Mr. Finkelnburg led nittee, and the large share he has had in framing the oil, but also for its clearness of statement. He took in the present tariff duties, over and above protection, and that this can be reduced without making it neces tions of protection and free trade. Many of the present duties were, he said, raised during the war to compen sate manufacturers for the internal revenue taxes, all of which had since been repealed without any corre sponding modifications in the tariff. The cost of protuction of most manufactured articles in this country have greatly diminished since the war, while the cost in Europe had been constantly rising, the effect being the steady widening of the margin of protection. Prices, he said, of many articles were completely under the control of manufacturers, who advanced their rates to correspond with every advanceiin Europe. Thus, pig iron had gone up 50 per cent in Great Britain, and had been correspondingly advanced in this country, although been correspondingly advanced in this country, although the cost of producing it here had steadily decreased. He claimed that the war duties had begun to cripple important industries; they had driven tanners to Canada to engage in the export trade to South America and Europe. Lumber dealers, who wished to engage in exporting, were also obliged to go to the British provinces. The sait duty had destroyed the export trade; sains went to St. Johns to be copper-bottomed. He said that lithe protected industries amounted to but 10 per cent of the total production of the country, and that as all exported articles could get no possible benefit from protection, the United States was presenting the spectacle of a great nation whose export trade had largely decreased.

tection, the United States was presenting the speciacie of a great nation whose export trade had largely decreased.

Mr. Finkelnburg discussed the principal features of the bill, stating that its object was to effect reductions upon the great staples of consumption. Great reflet could be gained with small reductions in revenue. The \$20,00,000 to reduction proposed by the bill on the articles of cottons, weolens, leather, copper, salt, and iron, would save from \$70,000,000 to \$80,000,000 to the people. This reduction would operate on the margin of profits, and would still leave ample protection. He said that a duty which went beyond protection was a bounty to manufacurers. He discussed the present woolen tariff, which he characterized as the most edious in the whole schedule. He exhibited samples of mixed cotton and woolen goods, which, he said, paid from 100 to 200 per cent duty, and said that some kinds of blankels were taxed 300 per cent. The tariff was proportionately higher on cheap cloths, such as are worn by the poor. Ten per cent of the present duties on woolens had been given as compensation for internal revenue taxes, which had all been taken off. Referring to iron, Mr. Finkelnburg said that prices had nearly doubled of late, owing to the fact that demand distanced supply, and that no competition existed, except between those who wanted to buy. Pig iron had advanced from \$25 to \$60 per tun, and the furnace of the country had orders for cight months ahead. The furnace-men were making pigs of gold out of their pigs of iron. He discussed the effect of the tariff upon wages. The cost of labor, he said, rarely exceeded 25 per cent of the cost of pig iron, 15 of woolcus, 25 of cottons, 8 of paper, and in making ping tobacco the labor cost less than the licorice used as sweetening. He claimed that where the labor required to produce an erticle cost out 25 per cent of its value, a duty of 25 per cent on the whole value of the article afforded a protection of 100 per cent to the labor employed. In some

cases into man, it can be seen to the House to support the bill—the Free-Trade Democrats, because they could get nothing better; the Protectionists, because if they did not consent to reasonable reductions, a reaction might come and sweep all protection away, and Republicaus generally, because the people would hold them responsible if they did not relieve the country from some of the unnecessary burdens of taxation. Mr. Roberts of New-York speaks to-morrow from the point of view of Protection.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. PASSAGE OF THE HOUARD RESOLUTION IN THE HOUSE-THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION-THE PACIFIC RAILROAD TROUBLE—PROPOSED EX-

PANSION OF THE CURRENCY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!]

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 26, 1872. The Houard resolution was passed by the House, to-day, as amended by Mr. Bingham, after an hour's additional debate. The vote was 143 to 45. The resolution recites, as the opinion of the House, that the President hould demand Dr. Houard's unconditional release and the restoration of his property, but there is a saving clause to the effect that this is not to be done unless the Executive Department is satisfied that Dr. Houard has not been properly tried and convicted for an offense against the Spanish laws, in accordance with the Treaty

The adjournment question, which has been impending

for a week past, was precipitated upon the House to-day. by Mr. Dickey, who introduced a resolution for final ad-lournment on the 29th of May. A running debate of an hour cusued, amid general confusion. Most of the Chair-men of the leading Committees, including Messrs. Dawes, Garfield, Farnsworth, Coburn, and Shanks, opposed the resolution, and said that the public business would not admit of the fixing of so early a date. Mr. Dickey said that the sooner Congressmen went home, the more the people would bless them. Mr. Kelley declared that if Congress adjourned without reducing taxation, it would be the death-knell of the Republican party. Mr. Dawes tried to impress upon the House the importance of taking time enough to pass the Tariff bill, and Mr. Gartield said that there was work enough still remaining on the Appropriation bills to take the greater part of a month; while Mr. Coburn reminded the House that the business of Congress was not alone to pass Tariff and Appropriation bills, and that there was a great deal of other important legislation undisposed of. The resolution was finally beaten by Yeas, 83; Nays, 106. It would have been carried if Mr. Dickey had pressed it to a voice, without allowing its opponents to assail it. He will try it again on Monday next, and is confident of succeeding.

printion bill made its second report this morning, and the report was agreed to by both Houses. The Yeas and Navs were called in the Senate, but only 12, led by Mr Carpenter, voted against it. Mr. Carpenter's opposit vas not because new legislation was now left in the bill, but because it still contained an appropriation to carry out the Civil Service reform rules, and because it did not provide for increasing the salaries of the United States District Judges. His reasons for voting "no" were probably identical with those of the other Senators she voted in the same way. The Deficiency Appropriation bill, being the unfinished business in the Senate, was taken up again to-day, having been reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate. Con-

taken up again to-day, having been reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate. Considerable debate took place on a section of the bill ordering the payment to mechanics in the Springfield Armory and other national workshops, the amount by which their pay was reduced by order of the Secretary of War, when the Eight-Hour law workshops, the amount by which their pay was reduced by order of the Secretary of War, when the Eight-Hour law has to entirely defeat its purpose; but, after several votes, the Senate by those opposed to the Eight-Hour law as to entirely defeat its purpose; but, after several votes, the Senate got it into such shape that if the Conference Committee lets it alone, the laborers whose pay was reduced will get the relief they ask. The Morrill amendment, which was agreed to in Committee of the Whole, yesterday, was defeated to-day, by a vote of 23 to 25. Mr. Freinmanysen, who voted in the negative, moved before adjournment to reconsider, and the question will again be before the Senate to-morrow. The only other amendment on which debate occurred was one offered by Mr. Stevenson of Kentucky, appropriating \$25,600 to reimburse his State for moneys speat in arming, equipping and supporting States during and immediately after the war. It may be remembered that the claim of Kentucky for this sum was favorably passed upon by the War Department and by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, last June, and that a warrant for the payment of the money was drawn; this warrant secretary Bouwell reliased to sign, and the State was argued during the past Winter, and that a warrant for the payment of the road a right to withheld his signature from any warrant whenever he had reasons which seemed to him sufficient. After Mr. Stevenson had explained his amendment, and mate an argument in its favor. Mr. Sawyer chiered a substitute directing the appointment of a commission to examine the claims of the State after thour was due for services rendered before the 1st of May, 1865, at which the tr

prepare a bill requiring the Union Pacific Railroad to arry Kausas Pacific freight from Cheyenne to Ogden, own through freight from Omaha to Ogden, or, in rail-road language, to "pro rate" from Cheyenne to Ogden with the Kansas Pacific Road. The bill will, however, allow the Union Pacific to make the ordinary allowance for heavy grades, &c.; that is, to add to the true length of for heavy grades, &c.; that is, to add to the true length of the road, in computing rates of freight, one mile for every 20 feet of change of clevation as shown by the profiles of fiet road. This has been a very bitter controversy between those two roads, and the Committee and it very authent to frame a buil which, while it shall give the needed relief to the Kansas Pacite Road, and prevent unjust discrimination against St. Louis and other cities near its terminus, will also give to the Union Pacific Road its jest proportion of freight. The Kansas Pacific people claim that their road, by the act of incorporation, was made a branch of the Union Pacific, but that as the latter road charges local rates of freight for California to Cheyenne for any point on the Kansas Pacific, the business of the Kansas Pacific is ruined. The bull, to be fair, it is held by the counsel of the Kansas Pacific, while it should allow the usual compensation for the heavier grades west of Chevenne, should Kamas Pacific, while it should allow the usual compensa-tion for the heavier grades west of Chevenne, should also forbid any further extra charges for increased cost of construction, etc., since those are all in-cluded in the allowance of a mile for every 20 feet of grade, and because, if further extra charges were allowed, the Union Pacific could, on extra-cus prefexts, put up the rates as high as the local rates how are. On the other hand, the Union Pacific Com-pany protests that it they are obliged to "pro rate" with the sames Pacific on through recipit, on the basis of the canasa they ourlit not to be required to discriminate against themseives by "pro-rating" the local reight of the Kanasa Pacific, for which it gets local rates, on the basis of through rates. On account of these chilenties, it is doubtful if the Senate Committee get the bril into satisfactory shape for passage this see account.

a bill to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to call in all the outstanding three per cent certificates and issue legal-tender notes in their stead. The volume of the three per cents now outstanding is about \$14,000,000. Mr. Merriam's bill would be a measure of expansion to that extent, and tals is what he intends it to be. He holds

Fernando Wood addressed the House Committee on Banking and Currency, to-day, in support of his bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make loans of coin and greenbacks, to the amount of \$50,000,000, on pleage of United States bonds, the object of the bil pleage of United States bonds, the object of the bil being to prevent the possibility of speculators creating an artificial stringency in the money market by temporarily returning large volumes of currency. It was objected, by members of the Committee, that the bill would effect an expansion to the extent of the whole amount of gold and currency authorized to be lonned, because it would add just that much to the available body of the circulating medium. It was further objected, that the measure would not accomplish the object designed, and that the entire amount to be loaned would be taken up in a few days, if there should be any scarcity of currency in the market.

Mr. Corbett has taken every opportunity which has offered itself for several days to ask the Senate to take up and pass a bill declaring persons born in that part of Oregon lying between the Columbia River and the 40th parallel of latitude, previous to the final establishment of the line between the United States and British Colum-

ition in the Senate, if Mr. Cole's action to-day in object The amount of business already on the Senate calendar is so great that there will probably be little chance for the passage of any private bill like this, which will cause a long debate, especially if Congress should adjourn be-fore the lat of July.

Two officers of the army are still illegally performing the functions of civil officers at the White House, notwithstanding it is a week since attention was called to the law of 1870 forbidding this.

The Clayton Investigating Committee is holding daily essions, and has taken an immense mass of testimony. One reason why it has not reported before is that very much of the testimony taken has been irrelevant. The Committee has now adopted a rule that the counsel introducing witnesses must state beforehand what he pro-poses to prove. Some of the most damaging testimony against Clayton has been given yesterday and to-day, and it is said that if the allegations of these hast witnesses are sustained, Clayton will either have to resign or be ex-pelled from the Senate. The Senate Committee on Patents did not have a

quorum at its last meeting, and therefore has come to no decision on the application of Wilson, for an extension of the Wheeler and Wilson patent. No application before the Committee this session has brought to Conthe Committee this session has brought to Congress half so many remonstrances as this, and every day a fresh flood of them is poured in upon the Committee. The memorialists genreally set forth that if this patent is allowed to expire, the price of sewing-machines will be reduced one-haif, and in support of this assertion say, that the Wheeler and Wilson Company send to England and sell there, for \$30 or \$35, the same machine of which the price in this country is \$65.

ALBANY.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

PROPOSED IMPEACEMENT OF THE CORRUPT JUDGES-PROBABLE VETO OF THE CHARTER -MORE PRINTING JOBS-NEW BOARD EMIGRATION.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE]

ALBANY, April 26 .- The Assembly was con-

siderably agitated, this morning, with the question of the impenchment of the New-York Judges. Mr. Prince

ness, as far as possible, by the 26th inst., and that the House then enter upon "proceedings for impeasiment," and moved to amend by striking out the 26th and inserting May I instead, which was carried. Mr. Alvord then that the subject should be made the special order for on the table, on motion of Mr. Prince. Mr. Presten then moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Alvora's amendment was adopted, which was carried, and the consider the vote by which Alvord's amendment was lost. A short but earn at debate ensued in Vedder, and Tilden took part, with much credit to ther impeachment cannot be entered upon until a report ha tended that the resolution was drawn according to pro cedent. He alluded to the proceedings in the case in 1853 for confirmation, and showed that in that case pre cisely the same action was taken as is proposed in this, and that the House went on with the ordinary legislatibusiness, in the intervals of action on the impeachment, for about three months. He thought it was within the discretion of the House to proceed with such business or not, as they see fit. The words, "proceedings for impeachment," did not signify that articles of impeachment; are to be presented, or otherwise, but simply that proceedings in relation to that subject should be entered upon; and as to the pay of members, that began with the entrance bers of the Committee supported these views, except that Mr. Tilden went further and said it was his opinion, cussion and the investigation of the Committee was in the pay was due from the expiration of the hundred days of the regular session. When the discussion terminated, the Speaker's motion was lost, the House sus taining the Committee. Mr. Prince's resolution, there fore, remains unaltered, and the Assembly will, on the 1st day of May, enter upon those important proceedings toward, which the public have been so long and anxiously looking, and the report of the Committee may be ex pected on that day with equal certainty. That such repert will be condemnatory of the Judges, those who listened to the debate to-day do not doubt, in spite of the caution exhibited by such members of the Committee as took part therein.

The question of paying the principal and interest of the Canal bonds in coin was settled this morning, so far at least as the Scnate is concerned. The motion to strike out the coin clauses was defeated by the decisive vote of 9 to 17, and the bill pussed as it was reported from the Canal Committee. The following-named voted in favor of payment in greenbacks: Messrs, Benodict, Bowen, Chatheld, Dickinson, Graham, Paimer, D. P. Wood, and

a resolution authorizing the publication, at the expense transactions, respectively, of the Allopathic, Homeo dition is provided for: Ten copies for each member, officer, and reporter of the Legislature; 5,000 to their society; 500 of the allopathic transactions and 2,000 homeopathic transactions to be given to the society of homeopathists, and 2,000 celectic transactions for dis

The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation missioners of Emigration. The following are the names now in the bill: Hugh Gardner, George Star, Willy Wallach, Wisner H. Townsend, Alexander N. Harvey

Mr. Madden introduced a concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State to make Article VII. Section 6, read as follows: "The to make Article Vif. Section 6, read as follows: "The Legislature may sell, lease, or otherwise dispess of any of the canals of the State, except the Erie, Champlain, Oswego, Cayuga, and Seneca, which shall remain the property of the State forever and under its management." The resolution was referred to the Committee on Canals. There seems to be no good reason why the Legislature should adopt it.

The bill for sinking the tracks of the Harlem Railroad

and providing means for the safe crossing of Fourth-ave. was reported by Senator Madden, ordered to the printer. and made a special order for next Tuesday evening. Among the bills passed by the Senate were: That pro-viding for an extension of the Dry Dock Railroad, con-necting the Christopher-st, ferry and the ferries at the viding for an extension of the Dry Dock Railroad, con-necting the Christopher-st. ferry and the ferries at the foot of Grand-st. and East Teuth-st.; the Albany political bill to transfer the appointing power from the Mayor to the Board of Aldermen, and that making the day of the general State election a public holiday. Mr. Tilden's Oyer and Terminer bill, providing that Courts of Oyer and Terminer shall be held by Justices not elected where the courts are held, was reported, and by unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Robertson, ordered to a third reading.

In the Senate, this evening, the Local Prohibition bill was again dragged through the Committee of the Whole. This bill is dead, and it would be more decorous to let it rest undisturbed. The Assembly bill to provide for the holding of the New-York Charter election has passed holding of the New York Charter election has passed both Houses, with an amendment fixing the 31st of Mav as the day for the election. The Apportionment bill was ordered to a third reading without amendment. The bill forbidding the employment of children under 15 years in factories, unless said children shall attend school at least three months in the year, was defeated.

It is now pretty generally conceded that Gov. Hoff-man will veto the Committee of Seventy's charter. He will not act upon it this week, but it is reported on good authority that he will either sign or veto carly next

The bills providing for the appointment of Commis City of Brooklyn, passed the Assembly this morning and were sent to the Senate, and were there reported from the Committee on Cities this afternoon, and, on motion of Senator Perry, put upon their final passage to-night, going through both Houses by a strict partj vote.

Mr. Prince of the Assembly Judiciary Com mittee, has reported the bill fixing the rate mittee, has reported the bill fixing the rate of compensation of County Judges and Surrogates in the different counties of the State This and the Apportionment bill was made the special order for Monday evening. The proposed amendment to Art. VI. of the Constitution, extending the term of the Commissioners of Appeals two years, and authorizing the Court of Appeals to transfer to them not exceeding 500 causes from its own calendar, passed the House this morning. The question must, of course, be submitted to the people.

In the Assembly, this evening, the bill for the more effectual punishment of fraud and peculation of public moneys or property was favorably reported from the sub-Committee of the Whole, and met with instant and urgent opposition from the Tammany remnant, who do urgent opposition from the Tammany remnant, who do not want any additional or more effectual remedies against public wrongs, or any punishment for the Tammany criminals already detected. Mr. Moseley moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole, but the motion was lost, and the bill goes in its order to a third reading. This is one of those which is marked by the bribers for destruction. The bill to make provision for the local government of the City and County of New-York was called up by Mr. Twombly, who moved to amend by striking out the 8th and 6th sections, which refer to the settlement of claims against the city or county inaturing on or before January last, and authorizing a Board, of Audit of such claims as are not satisfactorily settled by the Centroller. The motion was carried, and the bill passed by a vote of 77 to 2, Aitken and Roche, Democrats, voting in the negative. The bill now returns to the Senate.